

## THE EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND THE IN BETWEEN MOVIE

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### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini berjudul "Tindakan Ilokusi ekspresif yang di temukan dalam film berjudul "The in Between". Ekspresif adalah Jenis ungkapan ekspresif seperti Thanking (Terima kasih), Apologizing (Meminta maaf), Praise (kesenangan) dan Blaming (menyalahkan). Data penelitian ini diambil dari film dan penelitian ini di mulai dari menonton film mencatat naskah yang diucapkan oleh beberapa karakter tersebut. Selain itu mengklasifikasikan yang mana termasuk dalam tindakan ilokusi ekepresif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang termasuk ungkapan dalam bentuk kata atau kalimat dalam jenis tindakan ilokusi ekspresif dalam film "The in Between". Teori yang digunakan adalah teori dari Searle (1979) untuk menentukan yang mana termasuk tindakan ilokusi ekspresif dalam percakapan di film The in Between. Berdasarkan data ada 24 ungkapan yang di temukan dalam film yaitu ada 7 Thanking (ucapan terima kasih), 9 Praise (memuji), 5 Apologizing (meminta maaf) dan 3 blaming (menyalahkan). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tindak ilokusi ekspresif yang paling banyak di temukan dalam film " The in Between" merupakan Praise (memuji) di ikuti oleh Apologizing (meminta maaf).*

**Kata kunci:** Ekspresif, Tindakan ilokusi , Film

### 1. Introduction

Pragmatics is focused with the observe of meaning as uttered by using a speaker or author and interpreted by using a listener or reader (Yule ,1996 :3). In other words, it is targeted on the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the sentences in those utterances might mean when people talk. Furthermore, Yule (1996:4) stated that the advantages of studying language through pragmatics is that one can talk about a person's intended meanings, assumptions, goals, and the variations of actions that they are completed once they speak in terms of pragmatics, one of the most essential phenomena is speech act theory. Speech act is the propositions/locutions performed often depend on the speaker's aim and the context in which the propositions are uttered.

In addition, Speech act is one of the components of pragmatics as it has considerable feature within the study of communication. Austin (1962:108) in his book *how to Do things with words* mention 3 kinds of speech act; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. While a person is producing an utterance that person is not most effective uttering something but additionally doing an act, which known as illocutionary act. It is considered quite complicated because illocutionary act refers to kind of feature the speaker intends to fulfill, or the kind of action the speaker intends to perform in the course of producing utterance. (Searle, John. R) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

In addition, Searle (1976: 12) states expressive to mentions behavior by Austin. It is used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair in specified in the propositional content. Including the expressive speech act are welcoming, praising, blaming, etc. A literature can be observed within songs, poems, movies and others. Movie is one media that displays the social life of human and usually used subtitle to make the audience get the deeper meaning the whole movie and to understand what the speaker are saying. One of the essential component frequently passed off in movie is the talk (communication) among the characters. The characters talk every other and there will be illocutionary act. There are many kinds of movies nowadays such as horror movies, action movies, dramas, and animated movies. animated movie is a movie which suggests animated character and humorous memories. This movie can be a terrific object to analyze the case of illocutionary acts during recent years, movie considered being an essential artwork form, as a root of end vogue entertainment however now movie additionally have become a source of education for citizens learned and got education from movie turned into possible due to the fact of many messages that implied and founded there. Moreover, there were additionally insert values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

The previous research about "*An analysis commissives speech acts used by the characters in the Knives Out movie*" is written by Devi (2017). Analyzed about intended meanings of each types of commissives speech acts and the function used by the characters in the Knives Out movie. She used two theories to analyze the data in this movie. First, the theory of commissive speech acts by Austin (1969). Secondly, the theory functions of commissive speech acts by Searle (1985). The similarities between her thesis and this studies are about the data source, which is expressive in movie. The differences are the types of commissive

speech acts which is her study concerned theory to classify the types of commissive speech acts and to analyzed the meaning of commissive speech act. The next research about "*An analysis of Illocutionary Act in Beyond the Blackboard Movie*" is written by Rachman (2017). The data was analyzed based on Searle's theory. The similarities between her article and this studies are the data source which is taken from a movie. The differences are the types of speech acts which are analyzed this study concern with the directly and indirectly of types of illocutionary acts. Based on her research, it was found there are some fillings. There are types of illocutionary acts found in the movie Beyond the Blackboard this dedicates that is different findings. The other previous research is "*An analysis of Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in the Croods Movie*" is written by Arifin (2017). Her article focused on the types and to know the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances in The Croods movie. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this research were from the utterances containing the types and the context of illocutionary act of Grug's utterances. This article focused on the data were taken from 38 sample utterances of Grug's conversation. The next researchers about "*Directive Illocutionary Acts in Me Before You Movie*" are written Oktaviani, Syafitri, Syafrizal (2021). The purpose of the study was to know the types of directive illocutionary act dominantly used in *Me Before You*. The result of the study there are six types of illocutionary acts that are used in this movie. The last research about "*The analysis of types illocutionary acts in Tangled movie*" are written by Ramayanti, Marlina (2018) . This research concerns with speech acts produced by the main characters in Sherk movie. The methods of this study was qualitative and quantitative. In this research using four types of illocutionary acts there are directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives.

In order to study expressive illocutionary acts, this research interest in analyzing movie entitled "*The in Between*" as source of the data. This movie is interesting to be observed because of some reasons. The first, the researcher used the principle in order to the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in the movie. The second, analyses how context of situation that occurred in those utterance.

## 2. Reseach Method

This study used descriptive qualitative method since the data form are utterances include words or sentence that is produced through the kinds of expressive illocutionary act

"The in Between" movie. Qualitative research are descriptive data in which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than variety by Bogdan & Biklen (2007). Technique of collecting data as follows: the first downloaded "The in between" movie and "The in Between" script. The second watched the movie for several times to recognize the story to get the context in every scene. The read the movie script. The third collected the data that is spoken by The kinds of expressive illocutionary act "The in Between" movie. Technique analyzing data is the process of analyzing the data that related to the research problem in order to find out the result of these studies. The subsequent steps of studying records inclusive of: The first classified the varieties of illocutionary acts based on Searle's and theory (1979) which uttered by The kinds of expressive illocutionary act "The in Between" movie. The second classified the feature in each kind of expressive illocutionary acts which uttered by The kinds of expressive illocutionary act "The in Between" movie. The third presented the result and counted the percentage from the kinds of expressive illocutionary acts in order to find out the most dominant kind of illocutionary acts in The in Between movie. The fourth interpreted the reason why it is categorized as the four kinds of expressive illocutionary acts. The fifth concluded the result of the research.

### 3. Result

The data of this research are all of utterances that include expressive illocutionary act founds in movie script entitled: "The in Between". The data targeted on kinds of expressive illocutionary act. There are twenty four utterances that writer has to read and analyzed. From the variety of utterances, there are 7 utterances classified into thanking, 9 utterances classified into praise, 5 utterances classified into apologizing and 3 utterances classified into blaming.

NO	The Type of Expressive Illocutionary Acts	Total	Percentage
1.	Thanking	7	29 %
2.	Praise	9	37,5%
3	Apologizing	5	21 %
4	Blaming	3	12,5 %
	<b>Total</b>	24	100 %

Table 1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts utterances by The in Between movie

Based on the table indicates the percentage of kinds of expressive illocutionary acts that researcher determined within the movie script "The in Between ". The result of the

analysis of the expressive illocutionary acts indicates that the highest of expressive illocutionary acts is praise the percentage 37,5 %. Thanking and Apologizing follow praise with the percentage 29% and 21%. The lowest expressive illocutionary acts is blaming with the percentage 12,5 %.

#### 4. Discussion

Searle (1979) states expressive illocutionary act is used to specific the psychological state in sincerity situation. This act consists of like thanking, apologizing, praise and blaming. The dialogue component will explain each kind of expressive illocutionary act through analyzing and describe the utterances of each kind support with the context of situation. There are 4 decided on examples are provided in the discussion.

#### Thanking

Thanking is one among kinds expressive illocutionary act that used to express the gratitude from the speakers to the hearer. Within the in between movie there are 7 utterances that classified as Thanking. By Searle (1979). Right here the example from the expressive of thanking :

#### Data 1

00:23:01,530 > 00:23: 11, 149

Diany Redriguez : I'd be happy to write you a letter of recommendation.

Tessa : **Thank you.** I just...My work's not ready for that yet.

Diany Redriguez: Oh? What do you feel is missing?

Tessa : Just like a point of view.

The context of the situation in Diany Redriguez and Tessa's conversation happened in the classroom while Diany Redriguez told her about the school program and wanted to help Tessa. In this utterance it is clear that the utterance is spoken directly. Based on the context of the above situation, Diany Redriguez tells Tessa about the school application and wants to help her. But, Tessa said "**Thank you. I just... My work's not ready for that yet**". The word shows that Tessa is thanking to Diany Redriguez for helping her but it doesn't seem like Tessa is prepared to go on about the program. Tessa's expression that is included in the expressive illocutionary act of thanking are the word "Thank you ".

## Apologizing

Apologizing is type of expressive illocutionary act that use to specific her/his regret. After the analysis this study, the author found five utterances apologizing from the data. By Searle (1979) Here one of the examples from the expressive of apologizing:

### Data 2

**00:03:14,606 > 00:03:20, 263**

Vickie: I made pancakes.

Tessa: Oh, **I'm sorry.**

I'm gonna go shoot photos.

The context of the situation in Vickie and Tessa's conversation, it seems like Vickie brings pancakes for Tessa to the dinner table. But, Tessa is busy with her work, namely Photo shoot. In this utterance it is clear that the utterance is spoken directly. The conversation between Vickie and Tessa, it looks like Vickie brings pancakes for Tessa. But, Tessa is busy with her working, that is a photo shoot. Tessa could not accept Vickie's pancakes that is why she said "**Oh, I'm sorry. I'm gonna go shoot photos.**" means that Tessa utterance the of expressive apologizing to Vickie. In this case, Tessa expresses an apology to Vickie politely. From Tessa's expression, the word included in the expressive illocutionary acts of apologizing is "I'm sorry".

## Praise

Pleasure is an expressed that is used by feeling of happiness and enjoyment. Here, the researcher only found utterances that included pleasure type. Meanwhile, the researcher will explain about that utterances include pleasure type from that movie. By Searle (1979)

### Data 3

**00:30:58,181 > 00:31:07, 712**

Skylar: I can put the top up if you want.

Tessa: No, it's okay. It feels really good.

Sylar: **You look amazing.**

The context of the situation inside the conversation between Skylar and Tessa takes place in the car, while Skylar and Tessa go to the party at a restaurant. On the way Skylar offers Tessa if she wants to do a top up, Skylar will help her. In this utterance it is clear that the utterance is spoken directly. Based on the context of situation the conversation between Skylar and Tessa. It could be seen Skylar offers Tessa if she wants to top up, Skylar will help

her. Tessa refuses the offer because she doesn't want to bother Skylar. But Skylar said "You look amazing". Means that the expression can be categorized as a kind of expressive illocutionary act of praise. Words that include the expressive act of praise "You look amazing" because Skylar was surprised at Tessa that even though she was having a hard time she still looked relaxed that's why Skylar used the expressive illocutionary act of praise.

#### Data 4

00:31:33,041 --> 00:31:48, 274

Tessa : This kinda looks like you.

Skylar : No. That is, uh...That's my mom and dad when they were teenagers.

Tessa : Oh!

Skylar : Yeah, this is actually the same Jeep that my grandpa bought my mom for her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. You can actually see it behind them in the photo.

Tessa : **Oh, yeah! They're so cute. They look so in love.**

The context of the situation in Skylar and Tessa's conversation happened within the car, along the way Tessa was surprised to look the photo on Skylar's car keychain. But, Skylar explained to Tessa that the ones within the photo were the figures of her parents once they were teenagers. In this utterance it is clear that the utterance is spoken directly. Based on the context of the conversation situation between Skylar and Tessa. It can be seen Skylar explained to Tessa that the ones in the photo were the figures of her parents when she was a teenager. Tessa says "Oh, yeah! They're so cute. They look so in love". Which means that Tessa's expression shows that she was surprised by the parents of Skylar's parents when she was a teenager. The words included within the expressive illocutionary act of praise are "they're so lovely. They look so in love." because Tessa saw that the photo was very particular, she used an expressive act of praise.

#### 5. Conclusion

This study analyzed kinds of expressive illocutionary act found in the movie "The in Between" and how about the context to support within the expressive illocutionary act. Based totally on the result and discussion above, it is able to be concluded that here were 24 data of expressive illocutionary act found within the movie "The in Between". The result indicates that there are 4 types of expressive illocutionary act that found in the movie "The in Between". There are Thanking, Apologizing, praise and blaming. For the thanking found 7 utterances (29%), apologizing found 5 utterances (21%), praise found 9 utterances (37,5%), blaming found 3 utterances (12,5%).

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